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EVIDENCE FOR DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGE AND SCRIPT IN THE EASTER ISLAND AND MOHENJO DARO INSCRIPTIONS

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The aim of this article is to display some facts proving a Dravidian origin of the Easter Island and Mohenjo Daro Inscriptions.

Some General Data on the Mohenjo Daro and Easter Island Scripts—

The civilisation of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa flourished in the period of 3000-1500 B.C. in the Indus Valley. This urban civilisation produced one of the earliest writing systems. At present we know about 3000 objects covered with proto-Indian inscriptions (seals, pottery, amulets). As a rule-the inscriptions are very short. The longest known inscription (the " amulet of destiny ") consists of 26 signs [1, 2]. No bilingual inscription is known to us.

The Easter Island writing system [3, 4, 5] is said to have appeared in this island of South Pacific with the first king Hotu Matua about 5th-8th century A.D. (67 sacred tablets inscribed with " rongo-rongo " signs). The knowledge of this script disappeared during the 17th-19th centuries. Many inscriptions were destroyed by Christian missionaries—sothat at present we know only about 20 inscribed wooden tablets, 1 stick and 4 pectorals with signs. Also the shoulders

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Evidence for the Character of the Mohenjo Daro and Easter Island Writing Systems—

On the ground of the above facts it is justified to assume that if I will determine the character of the Mohenjo Daro script—I will determine at the same time the character of the Easter Island script.

As I have demonstrated in my book [6] on decipherment of ancient inscriptions—the analysed script may be determined if compared with other scripts by means of the following relation, basing on the same length (number of signs-for instance 241, 350, 400 etc.) of texts :

Length of the text (General number of signs)
Number of different signs in the text

The values of this relation for various types of script are as follows (the basic length of texts 241 signs, in the following calculations, originates from my previous work on the inscription of the Phaistos Disc [6]) :

Chinese : hieroglyphs	241 / 112 = 2.15
Japanese : hieroglyphs and signs for open syllables	241 / 62 = 3.88
Tamil : signs for open syllables	241 / 51 = 4.78
Phaistos Disc : signs for open syllables	241 / 45 = 5.35
Polish : alphabet	241 / 23 = 10.47

The value of the above relation for the script of Mohenjo Daro equals 241/43 = 5.6 and reveals that the Dravidian script of Mohenjo Daro is syllabic (signs with phonetic values of open syllables—for instance : WII, KU, MII etc.).

According to the above assumptions also the script of Easter Island consists of signs for open syllables.

As it has been demonstrated before, the scripts of Easter Island and Mohenjo Daro are based on the acrophonic principle—the phonetic value of a sign depends on the sign-name. Following the fact that the scripts consist of signs for open syllables—the phonetic value of a sign equals the first open syllable of the sign-name (Fig. 9). Analogic texts of Mohenjo Daro and Easter Island reveal a very frequent use of variants of signs (Fig. 10). Both these scripts consist of simple basic signs and of ligatures. As the basic signs mean open syllables—so the ligatures mean chains of open syllables.

The number of basic signs doesn't exceed some tens. Ligatures, although employed already in the Mohenjo Daro inscriptions-become extremely frequent in the period of Easter Island. The number of Easter Island ligatures can be counted in thosands. The analogic texts of Easter Island reveal the way the ligatures were constructed (Fig. 11). The above mentioned features (variants of signs, rebus-like notation, acrophonic principle, ligatures) enabled the ancient

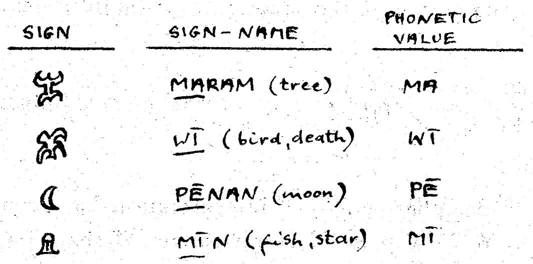
SIGN
SIGN - NAME
PHONETIC VALUE
MARAM (tree)
MA
WĪ (bird, death)
WĪ
PĒNAN (moon)
PĒ
MĪN (fish, star)
MĪ

Fig. 9.

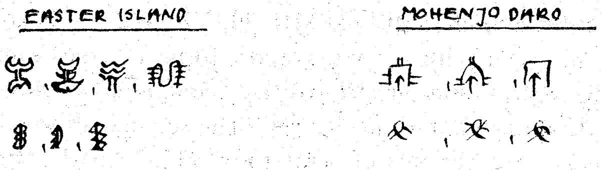

Fig. 10.

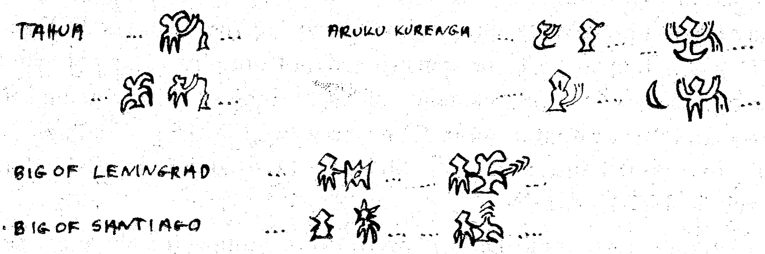

Fig. 11.

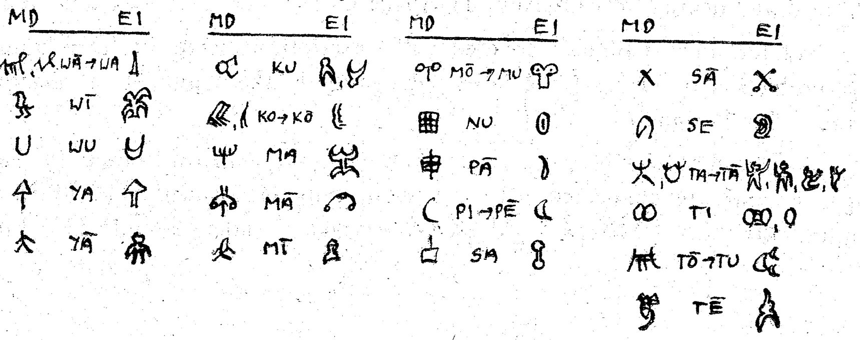
MD
EI
WĀ→UA
WĪ
WU
YA
YĀ
MD
EI
KU
KO→KŌ
MA
MĀ
MĪ
MD
EI
MŌ→MU
NU
PĀ
PI→PĒ
SA
MD
EI
SĀ
SE
TA→TĀ
TI
TŌ→TU
TĒ

Fig. 12.

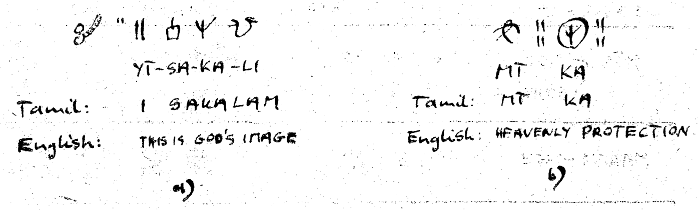

Fig. 17.

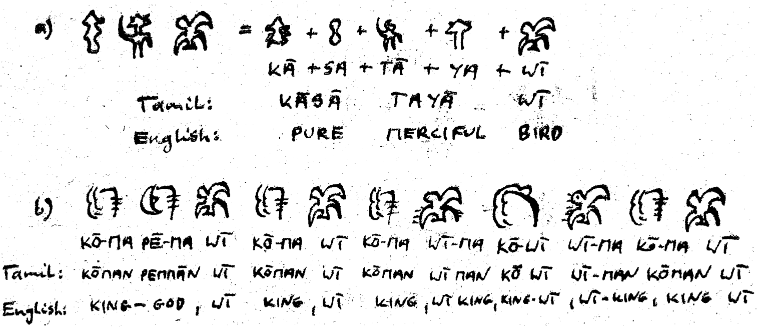
a)
=
KĀ + SA + TĀ + YA + WĪ
Tamil: KĀSĀ TAYĀ WĪ
English: PURE MERCIFUL BIRD
b)
KŌ-MA PĒ-MA WĪ KŌ-MA WĪ KŌ-MA WĪ-MA KŌ-WĪ WĪ-MA KŌ-MA WĪ
Tamil: KŌMAN PEMMĀN WĪ KŌMAN WĪ KŌMAN WĪ MAN KŌ WĪ WĪ-MAN KŌMAN WĪ
English: KING-GOD, WĪ KING, WĪ KING, WĪ KING, KING-WĪ, WĪ-KING, KING WĪ

Fig. 18.

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